rens or the premises No. 6 Wooster street, occupied THE PHILADELPHIA BEAST. factory. The defendants admitted the occupation of the premises, but set up that they moved into the building during its alteration from an olded dwelling house into a business structure ashloned dwelling house into a business structure inder the agreement that it was to be put in sultable condition for the purposes of their business; hat this condition plaintin falled to carry out, the oof being leaky around the scuttle from the commencement, and being patched up from time to time, and finally, during a heavy rain storm, the water ame through in such quantities as to fixed two loors and damage goods to the amount of \$900, for which defendants counter claimed. Builders were alled to the stand to show the insufficiency of the lew walls; that one of them had settled, causing a mixage of the roof, from which this leakage originated. utting testimony was offered in support of the lifts claim for samages, on the conclusion of judgment was reniered in favor of plaintiff 56, interest and costs. For plaintiff, D. Mc-; for defendants, W. A. Boyd.

As Interesting Case to Brokers and Pur-chasers of Real Estate—Law Suit to Re-Commission for the Sale of a House-on by Judge McGuire.

A law suit to recover commission for the sale of te, the decision in which closely interests rokers all over the city, came up for examination efore Justice McGuire in the Seventh District Civil Court, Fifty-seventh street, yesterday.

It appears that John D. Taylor, a resident of the th ward, wished to dispose of a house ed by him at \$22,000. For that purpose he went valued by him at \$22,000. For that purpose he went to Benoni Howell, a real estate broker, and to him he agreed to give a good commission if he undertook the sale of the house. Howell did so, and, with a view to selling at a good advantage, had several interviews with a lady named Mrs. Farish, who offered \$20,000 for it. The offer was refused, but she liked the house so well she would not break of negotiations with Howell until she could confer with her husband. Here the trouble commenced, for she did not return to Howell and make the purchase from him. Taylor, who had h ard of the lady through a third party who was also a broker, sold the heuse to her for \$20,500. Howell claimed his commission, however, but Taylor refused to give it to him, and hence this suit.

ever, but Taylor refused to give it to min, and be this suit.

In the said, as much entitled to his commission, a the fact that it was he who first brought the ler and purchaser together, as if the sale had a effected in his office and through his efforts lusively. It was claimed by the defence that it the purchaser had left the office of Howell negotiations, as far as he was concerned in the left, were broken off, and that it was only ough another proker they were resumed. The it held, however, that it was sufficient that well had first brought Taylor and Mrs. Farish toher, and consequently that he was the person breally deserved the credit and was entitled to commission for the sale of the property.

COURT CALENDARS -- THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Before Judges Ingraham, Barnard and Cardozo. Opens at half-past ten A. M.—Nos. 272, 285, 286, 288, 292, 293, 296, 10, 300, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 312, 313, 314, 316, 316, 317.

SUPPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Before Judge Sutheriand,—Nos. 51, 60, 65, 84, 85, 36, 121, 164, 141, 168, 198, 204, 203.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Conviction of an Illicit Distiller. Before Judge Benedict. The trial of Thomas Sullivan, who was indicted for having been unlawfully engaged in the distillery streets, was concluded yesterday afternoon. case has already been reported in the HERALD. jury rendered a verdict convicting the prisoner, was thereupon remanded for sentence.

SUPREME COURT-CIRCUIT. Alleged Wrongful Retention of Property.

Before Judge Gilbert. Christian Elbrecht and Heinrich Siebert vs. B. H. anufacturing cigars, and brought suit to recover

#2,000, the value of a number of cigars "forms," which they claimed they loaned defendant, and which he falled to return.

The defence was that Meyer entered into a copartnership with plaintiffs, and put in as his share of capital 200 cigar "forms." The partnership was subsequently dissolved by mutual consent, and an agreement was made that defendant should have the "forms" back for his share of the assets. Verdict for the defendant.

BROCKLYN COURT CALENDAR.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Nos. 362, 517, 527, 528, \$29, 531, 276, 411, 551, 207, 508, 538, 541.

COURT OF APPEALS. Decisions.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1871. Judgment of the Supreme Court reversed and deoper, executor, &c. Judgments reversed and new rial granted, costs to abide the event-Abbott vs. Olds. Van Schaack vs. Hudson River Railroad Com-Dias, van Scanck vs. Indeson Arter kainvat Company. Judgments affirmed, with costs—Brady et als vs. Kingsley et als., People ex rel. Averlit vs. Adirondack Company et als., People ex rel, Oswald vs. Brownell et als., Bennett vs. Cook, Ferguson vs. Tweedy. Motion for reargument denies, with costs—People ex rel. Schaghticoke vs. The Troy and Boston Railroad Company.

The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for February 1:—Nos. 72, 73, 56, 55, 75, 76, 77, 78.

ARREST OF A NOTORIOUS FORGER.

Brockway, alias Vanderpool, Again in Trouble—His Arrest in Devroit. In the month of November last Charles Brookway, alias Vanderpool, deposited a small amount of money in the Bank of North America, in this city, a portion of which he drew of at various times in small sums.

After 100 west himself in the confidence in the clighth National Bank of this city for \$11,200. The check was paid, and, upon presentation to the last named bank for collection, was pronounced a forcer.

The check was paid, and, upon presentation to the last named bank for collection, was pronounced a Jorgery.

On the same day Brockway managed through some means to obtain \$4,000 from his wife, who kept a house of ill fame in this city, and decamped with some female who had lately arrived in this city from the East. Superintendent Kelso and Onled Irving, learning that the fugitive was in Delicit, last week despatched detectives Tilly and Kelso to that city for the purpose of caussing his arcst, which they scaeeded in doing on Friday last. The officers arrived at Police Headquarters last night with the culprit, who was assigned quarters until this morning, when he will be arraigned at the Tombs and held to answer a charge of forgery.

Brockway has passed under a number of aliases, and was sentenced to the State Frison about three years ago for fourten years, but after serving about two years was pardoned by President Grant. After being released he opened a satioon in West Houston street, and kept a notorious resert for Eighth ward roughs and thieves and other low characters, both males and females.

According to the records of the Brooklyn Health Office, for the eight months commencing May 1 and granted, 1,547 marriages were reported and 2,998 births. During said period 584 cases of smallpox were reported, of which number 135 died; 872 were removed to the County Hospital, where 38 died; 212 patients suffering from the same disease were not removed, of which latter 97 died. The other contadiseases reported were as subjoined:—

Typhus fever. 8 8
Relapsing fever. 12 1
Measles... 26
There were 8,845 complaints of violations of the health code, of which 480 were abated and 64 were fined by court.

THE POLICE PUZZLE IN NEWARK.

Governor Randolph has signed the repeal of the Newark Police Commission and now the city is vir-tually without a police force. Ever since the passage of the repeal by both houses of the Legislature the greatest anxiety has been felt in Newark as to what would likely follow. Mayor Ricord and those what would likely follow. Mayor Ricord and those sepublicans who are not blinded by partisanship are attending in favor of an organization that will not be at the beck and nod of politicians, but a few of the republican members of the Common Council, who have troops of political hangers on to serve and provide places for, will listen to nothing short of having the force once more under central of that body. Hence there is a furious fight going on in republican curcles about the matter. In the meantime a bill has been prepared and is now before the Legislature providing for the creation of a new commission, to be composed of two members from each political party, to be chosen in Newark, the Mayor to be at the head of analys.

HANLON TO BE HANGED TO-DAY.

History of His Crime, Trial and Conviction.

Brutal Outrage and Murder of a Child Seven Years Old.

Last Days of the Wretch on Earth.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21, 1871. To-morrow John Hanlon will be hung in the Moymensing Prison yard, in this city, for the murder of Mary Mornmann, a little girl of seven years of

to time been committed in this city but few have surpassed, in their utter flendishness, the murder of stances which led to it can be briefly told. On the merning of the 8th of September, 1868, the dead and mangled body of Mary Mohrmann was found in a pool of water on a vacant lot corner of Fifth and Diamond streets. At a glance it was perceived that she had been murdered; but it required a medical examination to ascertain the fact that the unfortunate child had first been outraged by some beast in hu-

Necessarily the excitement throughout the city, and more particularly in the immediate neighborhood of the scene of crime, was intense. The autectives were put on the track of the fiend and no effort spared to unravel the terrible mystery. Finally suspicion fell upon John Hanlon, a young man who kept a barber shop on Fifth street, a couple of doors from Diamond, and almost in a direct line with the house of Mrs. Mohrman, the mother of the murdered child, who lived on Orkney street.

Hanlou's character was bad. It was known that he possessed a depraved nature and was addicted to the society of children for the most diabolical purposes. Accordingly he was arrested, but the police authorities managed the case so wretchedly that he was discharged without an examination of his person, although Dr. Shapleigh had stated after the post-mortem investigation that whoever had committed the outrage must bear some marks of the frightful deed. Freed from the clutches of the law Hanlon resumed his business avocations in fancled security. It was not long, however, before he got into trouble. One Sunday evening he was detected by a number of boys near Germantown attempting to outrage a child in an outhouse. The alarm was given, and after a warm chase he was captured and confined in prison. Singularly enough, the mother of the child was at first unwilling to prosecute the wretch; but the authorities insisted, and the result was that Hanlon was tried and convicted and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the County Prison. Previous to this he had, it is said, compromised a similar case for the sum of ten dollars.

the murder of Mary Mohrmann had never been wholly dissipated, and they were revived with full force on his conviction for attempting to outrage the other child. The wretch, by the way, when arrested on the last occasion, gave the name of sentenced. Alderman Heins, of this city, who had taken deep interest in the case of Mary Mohrmann, on reading the particulars of the last trial, determined to ascertain if "Harris" was not John Hanlon, whom he had always believed to be the murderer. Accordingly, accompanied by detective Taggart, he visited Mayamensing Prison, and at once identified the prisoner.

Morally satisfied that Hanlon was the murderer. the detectives set to work to obtain evidence against him. The assistant superintendent of the prison was applied to, and he furnished a man named Michael Dunn, who was serving a term for larceny, It was necessary, however, that Dunn should not know what was the purpose in view, as, if he did, his testimony in court would probably be excluded. The detectives, therefore, conceived and carried into effect an admirable piece of strategy. Detective Smith visited Dunn and asked him casually, "Mike, what do you think of a man who would ravish a child and then kill her." Dunn replied, "He ought to be hung." Nothing more was said, but shortly after Hanlon was placed in Dunn's cell to learn

shoemaking.

The two convicts amused themselves by comparing notes of their respective crimes, and it was not long before Hanlen had confessed the horrible not long before Hanlen had coniessed the horrible deed, together with numerous other crimes of hardy less magnitude, and certainly not less beastly. The disclosures were so revolting that they disgusted Dunn, who begged to have the wretch taken from his cell. Immediately after Dunn told the story of the crime, and Hanlon was arraigned on the charge of murder. The trial commenced on Monday, October 30. Hanlon was defended by able counsel, but the weight of evidence was so overwhelming that he could not be saved from conviction. One witness (a child) saw Hanlon go off with Mary Mohrmann on the day of the murder, but the testimony which convicted was that of the convict Dunn. To enable him to testify a parden was handed him in court. Objection was made to the admission of his evidence, but the Court overruied it, and he was examined.

The following is Dunn's statement as finally admitted by the Court:—

Since August, 1888, I have been living in Moyamensing Prison; I did not know Hanlon before he came in my cell; he came in on the 29th of December, on a Wednesday; he remained until the list of March, 1870; had conversations with him; first time he ever mentioned to me about Mary Mohrmann it saked him how old alse was, and he said then about thirteen; that was all he said on that day; he next conversation was about the following Thursday or Friday; he told me

that did it; he told me "on the Sunsay the murder was done deed, together with numerous other crimes of

then about thirteen; that was all he asid on that day; the next conversation was about the following Thursday or Friday; he told me

HE WAS THE MAN

that did it; he told me "on the Sunday the murder was done I did not dress myself that day, and at three o'clock in the afternoon I crossed over to Fisher's lager beer saloon; I left there at half-past seven o'clock in the evening, went over to the out on the wind of the more and sat down on my own steps; in a few minutes I got up and went as far as for the and Diamond streets, all the sale of the sale; "I then went had Dolphin streets; also was playing the Mary Mohrmann and Only his sald; that is what he sale she said; "I then went into my own house and FLEED MYSHLE.

so that my own mother would not know me; I then went the back way into my alley, that runs between my house and the clear store; I slood there until I got a chance to get Mary Mohrmann into the alley; a party or two saw me standing there, but did not know me, for I had whiskers on; I got her into the alley; at this time Emms Bush was not there, but the other gir was there, and she saw me lead Mary Mohrmann by the hand into the alley; the next day she said it was a big man with whiskers on that took her from her, and that is why I stood any ground; in a minute or two after I got her in the aliey an an oame through the alley; as this time I had her standing up against a fence that separates the yard be longing to a cigar store from the alley; is this time I had her standing up against a fence that separates the yard be longing to a cigar store from the alley; is this time I had her standing up against a fence that separates the yard be longing to a cigar store from the alley; is this time I had her standing up against a fence that separates the yard be longing to a cigar store from the alley; is this time I had her standing up against a fence that acquaint the passing "he told me he did not knew this man, and was damned

where; I then opened a gate that leads to our back yard and took her into my privy. [The winess here described the revolting scene, with the child drying, and continued.] I caught hold of her hold of her had to hold her tighter; I diddent mean to let her go until I did all I wanted, but when I was done she was dead; every one thought she had been cut with a knife; I did not cut her, but I bursted her; I then carried her across the yard to a small window that led into my cellar; the window life up and down, and has no latch to it;" he put the body

THROUGH THE WINDOW

he told me; put down the window again, took off the whiskers and went up stairs; he told me it was eight o'clock when he got the child and half-past eight o'clock when he got the child and half-past eight o'clock when he got the child and half-past eight o'clock when he got the child and half-past eight o'clock when he got her different times; "I was hardly up stairs until May Mobrraam's mother came in front of my house looking for her; my mother went down stairs to Mary Mohrman's mother, and they both went to try and find her; I also went, but did not go far, and turned back, went into my house, and went into the cellar to see if she was quite dead.

I covered her up and loft her in the cellar; the cellar was never used for anything hardly; there was only some old runbish in it; I was pretty full of lager beer, but I knew enough to try and put the body anywhere away from my house if I had seen haif a chance: I was seen in the alley that night after the murder, so I went into the house, opened one of the shop windows a little, and used to peep through the shutters to see if the coast was clear; some one or another was going about all night, till it got toe light towards unorning for me to take her away, so I still telt her in the cellar, opening my shop just as usual, as in conting had happened; I did not go to bed, although I reit sleery; at breaktiant time I ate a little, cleaned myseli up and went down town; had any one found the body had went o

went and the route he came home again; "at this time when I met Mass I

HAD THE BODY
In my arms; I went on to Dolphin street and got to where I put down the body into a pond of water that was en the spare lot; I hardly had it out of my arms until I seen a man coming; then I ran and got behind this barn;" he said it wasonly a little distance from this place; "staid there a minute or two, then I went down to Fifth and Susquenans avenue, and a lager beer woman seen me; she was opening her shutters from the inside; I held down my bead and threw up my arms like this (witness covered his face with his arms in describing the movement) so that she could not recognize me; he told me this
for four years, and would not be "squared;" I asked him if he ever tried to settle it with her, and he said, "Mike, she won't be "squared;" "I that was all he said then; I asked him questions; I asked him who did his washing, and he said his wife did it first, but he told me afterwards that the washing all westle out.

wife did it first, but he told me afterwards that the washing all went out.

Mr. Hagert—You have said he gave you three different ages of the child. How was that?

Witness—He asked me one day what was the youngest girl I ever stand with I told him about nine or ten, and he said, "I flek you holler." I asked him how was that, and he lold me that Mary Mohrmann was only between six and seven years of age, and I called him a liar, and he swore a noath to it that that was her are; he asked me if I was in his place wint would I do, as he had INTLUENOR;

I told him I would get my friends to see Charley Mass and the lager beer woman, and try to get them to keep their mouths shut; he said, "Til have plenty of time for that if I am to be brought up for it;" he asked me did I think the detectives would settle it with him for money; I told him I did in know; "How often," said he, "can detectives search; I supposed; he said, is Taggart a "ily man I" meaning sharp. Mr. Brewster—Never mind what he meant. Did he vay, "Ply man?"

Witness—Yes, and understood it too; I said I don't know

on the bosom of my shirt; on the day the body was found I went over to Fisher's large beer saloon and stayed there until past twelve o'clock, just to hear the conversation—what would be said about it—and I said as they said; he told me they arrested some men with whiskers on, and one man they put under \$2,000 bail—that made it look well for

man they are need some then with whiskers of, and one man they put under \$2,000 bail—that made it look well for me; he told me there was a \$800 mar. The told me there was three dollars and his wife gave some; that he went the day after the body was found and looked at it in Mrs. Mohrmann's house; he told me that he had two pair of silpers, a light pair and a dark pair, and they were both plush; he told me be offered Mr. Smith \$1,000; he told me "if any strange man came into my shop i put him down for a 'cop' right away." some of them did come, he says, "and tried to get into conversation with me about the murder, but I used to turn it off to the weather, and I would not have it; the hat line detectives tried on my head was mine, but they can't preve it; after the Germantown affair happened I then told my wife and mother that I was auspected of the Mary Mohrmann murder; so as to have things told if got arrested for the

arrested for it.

THE CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.

The counsel on both sides evoquently summed up the case and the jury retired and after a deliberation, which lasted throughout the night, brought in a verdict of guilty next morning. An appeal was immediately made for a new trial; but Judge Ludlow refused to grant the prayer of the prisoner, and he was sentenced to death by Judge Allison, after no had delivered a long and rambling address in an swer to the question if he had any reason to assign why judgment should not be pronounced. All these facts have already been published in detail in the Herallo.

HERALD.

A RELIGIOUS ADVISER.

Since his conviction Father Barry has been with him for a short time each day. His efforts to make Hanlon repentant were, however, unrewarded, and fearing Haulon would not be sufficiently repentant.

Hanlon repentant were, however, unrewarded, and fearing Hanlon would not be sufficiently repentant by February I an application for a reprieve was made, but without avail. Whether Hanlon will be prepared for the last great change we will not inquire. Little do we know of the secret workings of his heart.

"JUDGE NOT THAT YE BE NOT JUDGED" is an admontion that all may well heed. We can only say what we believe to be the case from report and possilve evidence.

HIS LAST DAYS ON EARTH were spent in company with his religious adviser, Father Barry. His wife and sisters called once every day; on yesterday they called twice. It was on Monday afternoon, while a Herald reporter was there, that they called for the first time in the alternoon. His wife first entered the gate, followed by his sister. Although the rule has been to allow them in but once a day, and that in the morning, the pitiful, beseeching look of the wife and sister could not be withstood. A glance from the gate-keeper told them that they might enter. Not a word was spoken, but shenly they took their way through the two doors leading to the convict department and messed in the stairs to the second.

coula not be withstood. A glance from the gate-keeper told them that they might enter. Not a word was spoken, but silently they took their way through the two doors leading to the convict department and passed up the stairs to the second noor, where they were met by the keeper, who accompanied them into the cell and remained during the interview, as, in fact, has always been done except when the priest or Sisters of Charity have called on him. Twenty minutes was the time authorized for the interview, at the end of which time the gate-keeper entered the office and informed the Superintendent that the twenty minutes had passed, and asked if he should request Hanlon's relatives to leave the cell.

"No," said the Superintendent, "let them have ten minutes more." Ten munates! What a precious ten minutes they were to the stricken relatives of the condemned! How much there was to be said in that time—how many last requests! When the half hour had elapsed the floorkeeper sent word to the gate-keeper that Hanlon wanted to see him. He went up stairs and Hanlon asked for another half hour. It could not be granted. The rules were imperative.

"Look here," said Hanlon, in a laughing manner; "you might just as well. You know it is the last time I'll see them." The half hour was not granted, and the wife and sister were forced to take their leave.

Two SISTERS OF CHARITY,

TWO SISTERS OF CHARITY.

leave.

Two sisters of charity, the good angels who are ever present at scenes of this kind to assuage the grief of relatives and soften the pangs of death to the condenmed, passed in as the grief-stricken whie and sister passed out through the corrisor. No Reoper entered the cell with them; their conversations with the wretched man were heard by him only.

THE GALLOWS

Is erected in the corridor of the convict department, and not in the prison yard, as on former eccasions. It was brought in on Monday afternoon, and laid in pieces on the brick floor all ready for adjustment. To-day Mr. Murrell, the man who has charge of the gallows, arrived and "set it up" near the western door of the convict ward, lower floor. Its hideous proportions sent an instinctive shudder through me as it then appeared black and frowning, the new rope, "bought for this occasion, sir," dangling from the cross beam; the floors already propped up, and the stops adjusted to the side, awaiting the last act in the drama. The instrument of death is covered with a white sheet.

The preparations for Hanlon's execution have been completed. Hanlon had a fairwell interview with his mother to-day and for the first time since his conviction he shed tears, having remained cool and hardened from the beginning.

His counsel informed Sheriff Leeds to-day that no application would be made for a writ of error and there seems to be no doubt that he will be executed.

The American Brewers' Gazette is the name of a new weekly just started in this city in the interest of the malt and hop trade.

The local of the Lawrence (Rausas) Triome, perpetrates the following:—

The exigencies of politics having carried to Topeka the editorial forces of the Tribune (except the local), our readers will supply the unusual deficiency of original matter as best they may. We recommend a more than ordinary perusal of the war news from Europe and from up the Kaw.

The "Kaw" is good. The local of the Tribune

must have a crowing time in the absence of his

Pity the sorrows of a poor old man, whose trembling timbs have borne him to your 'dorg,' " is given by an exchange as a new reading of an old line. It was inspired by the circumstance that an inhuman fellow set a ferocleus dog upon a poor, lame beggar soliciting aims.

soliciting aims.

Rev. Adam Wilson, D. D., died at Waterville, Me., on the 18th inst., aged seventy-seven years. He was the first proprietor of the Zion's Advocate, and was widely esteemed in the Baptist denomination. Mr. Holman, editor of the Clay County (Mo.) Democrat, is believed to be among the lost by the burning of the steamer McGill.

The National Labor Reform party has established two weekly lographs in Roston on a natively for

two weekly journels in Boston, one entitled, The Newspaper Critic and People's Advocate, the other The Workwoman. The publisher of both journals is Mrs. Aurora H. Phelbs.

Mrs. Aurora H. Phelos.

There is a paper printed in the Cherokee Nation in the "native dialect." An Arkansas editor says, "it is the worst specimen of pickled tongue we ever saw. It looks as though a nitro-gircerine explosion had occurred in a type founder."

TUESDAY, Jan. 31-6 P. M. On 'Change to-day wheat was firm, but less active The cotton market was steady.

THE EXPORTS OF THE WEEK. The aggregate amount of exports, exclusive of specie, from the port of New York for the week ending January 31, 1871, was \$2,636,681. MONEY EASIER-FOUR TO SIX PER CENT. The money market was easter, and the rates on

call were four to five per cent on government bonds and five to six per cent on stock collaterals. Commercial paper continued in request at seven to seven and a half per cent discount for prime double names. Foreign exchange was nominally unchanged at 109% for prime bankers' sixty day sterling and 110% for sight bills, but sales out of second hands were made at concessions of one-sixteenth to one-eighth per cent upon these rates. Bills were in better supply, and one house was drawing quite freely against, it is supposed, recent shipments of arms and war munitions to France.

GOLD STRONG-111 A 111 W.

The gold market maintained the recent advance, and at times was strong at 111%, the range of the day's fluctuations being confined to the limits of 111 and 111%. The London quotation for our bonds was not received until late in the afternoon, then showed no cause for stronger gold, the advance in which was based on the firmness of the rates for bankers' exchange and reports that the specie shipment to-morrow will approximate a million dellars. Again, there was no news from France which had not been already acted upon so that the market was left to the operation of the influences previously enumerated. Late in the day some effort was made to stimulate an upward move ment, and a leading operator appeared in the Gold Room and took half a million at 111%, buyer three days; but gold continued to be offered at the same figure the remainder of the afternoon. The conviction seems impressing itself upon the speculative mind that gold has lost its charms as a vehicle for rapid fortune-making, and hence we find so lethargic a market when speculative pretexts are afforded in almost every item of news that comes over the cable. When so important an event as the outbreak of war between France and Prussia effected only a temporary advance of ten or eleven per cent there is considerable scepticism about any very large rise to result from any new complication in Europe. The course of the market is shown in the table:-

10 A. M. 111 2 P. M. 1114
11 A. M. 1114 3 P. M. 1114
12 M. 1114 4 P. M. 1114
12:33 P. M. 1114 4 P. M. 1114
12:33 P. M. 1114 6:30 P. M. 1114 a 1114
1 P. M. 111 In the gold loan market the rates for carrying ranged from four to six per cent. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:-

 Gold cleared.
 \$43,682,000

 Gold balances.
 1,498,493

 Currency balances.
 1,700,435

 GOVERNMENTS STRONG AND BUOYANT.
 The facility with which money may be borrowed at low rates on government bonds, the higher

quotation of gold, making the coupons so much more valuable, and the Treasury programme for February contemplating so large a purchase of five-twenties, were combining influences to render the government list buoyant and give a further stimulus to higher prices. The operation of these in London, whence five-twenties came steady, while the German bankers were reported to be buying the movement to discount the value of the maturing coupons on the ten-forties, to which attention was the price of those issues about one per cent. The following were the closing street prices:-United States currency sixes, 110% a 110%; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 113% a 113%; do. do., coupon, 113% a 113%; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 109% a 110%; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 110% a 110%; do. do., 1894, do. do., 110 a 110%; do. do., 1885, do. do., 110 a 110%; do. do., registered, January and July, 168% a 109; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 108% a 109%; do. do., 1867, do. do., 109% a 109%; do. do., 1868, do. do., 109% a 109%; do. tenforties, registered, 109% a 109%; do. do., coupon,

109% a 109%.
THE STOCK MARKET HEAVY. With the exception of two instances-Lake Shore and Wabash—the stock market was heavy and lower. In the exceptions referred to a further advance was made and the highest quotations of the season reached. Lake Shore sold at 94%, and Wabash at 58%. The rest of the list was down an average of a quarter to one-half per cent, and heavy to the close. The Union Pacific sureties were again tossed up and down violently, the stock fluctuating between 16% and 19. The revival of the Lawrence resolution in Congress and the prospect that the

lowest prices of the leading activ	e shares	were as
follows:-		
	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central consolidated		94%
New York Central scrip	90%	90%
Reading	9814	9836
Lake Shore	94%	9434
Wabash	5334	5214
Northwestern	7514	7514
Northwestern preferred	8614	85%
Rock Island	10834	107%
Milwaukee and St. Paul	53%	53%
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred.	74%	74 1
Ohio and Mississippi	85%	84%
Union Pacific	19	1634
Western Union Telegraph	4674	46%
Pacific Mail	4334	43
SOUTHERN SECURITIES	STRADY.	

toesed up and down violently, the stock floatnames between 10% and 10. The rovival of the Lawrence resolution in Congress and the prospect that the campany will be forced to assume the partner of the currency sixes, were the reasons given in explanation of the therese to their share of the currency sixes, were the reasons given in explanation of the therese to their share of the currency sixes, were the reasons given in explanation of the therese to the reasons given in explanation of the tentral way market was neglected and dual. The express stocks were exceptionally strong and induces the realisms market was neglected and dual. The express stocks were exceptionally strong and induces the realisms of the realisms of the realisms of the realisms of the realisms. The strong of the tending to the strong of the tending to the strong of the tending strong and the strong of the tending strong o 600 Mariposa M Co. 5 200 Mar & Cin lat pf. 24

12:15 and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

\$5500 US 6's, '51, cou. 113½ \$1000 US 5-20, c, '67 109½
25000 do. 113½ 1000 US 5-20, c, '67 109½
1000 US 6's, '81, r 113½ 2000 US 5-20, r, '68 109½
1000 US 5-20, c, '62 110½ 1000 US 5-20, c, '88 109½
85:00 do. 5 110½ 25000 do. 5 10½
2700 US 5-20, c, '65 110
2700 US 5-20, c, '65 110
28:000 US 5-20, c, '64 109½ 1000 US 5-20, c, '81 109½
1000 US 5-20, c, '64 109½ 1000 US 5-20, c, '64 109½
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1000 US 5-20, c, '67 109
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-20, e, '67 109	20000 40
	One o'Clock P. M
6's, old 64%	200 abs Reading RR 5
Jan July,n 6036	50 L S & M 8 R R
Ap & Oct 61%	400 dob c
R Co 5736	
ac 10's, inc. 64	500 do
e RR lat m 79	2500 do
& Mina lat 97 56	500 Un Pac RR 1
Pac gld bds 91%	200 Cleve & Pitts. x div 10
91%	50 Panama RRbc 6
Es 2d me 99	260 Chi & N W pf be
ton Cob3 72	200 Chie & Rk I RR In
Water P.be 25%	200 Mil &St Paul pfb8 7
M Co 10%	200 40
a Express 42	5 do 6
4236	10 Pitts, Ft W & Chi gt 9
E.Z 67 14	200 Del, Lack & W RR 10
HR R ba 94%	100 Al & Ter Il RH
& HR cf.b c 90%	6 C, C, Cin & I RH 8
B 6 21%	26 Morris & Kesex RR. 8
9179	THE DRUG TO SO TELEVISION OF

STREET QUOTATIONS. Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, for the Month Ending Janu-

70,100,887 .\$150,540,033 Payments— \$47,002,865
Treasury drafts. \$47,002,865
Post Office drafts 684,816
Disbursing accounts. 10,324,995
Assay Office. 299,914
Interest accounts, viz:—in . \$74,195,932 Balance to Ur. Treasurer U. S. \$61,571,944
Do. to disbursing accounts... 10,532,944
Do. to Assay Office ... 1,938,257
Do. to interest accounts, viz:—In

Receipts for customs in January, 1871.... 12,826,929 Receipts for customs in January, 1870.... 10,152,397 Increase, 1871..... \$2,174,581 Statement of Business at the United States Assay Office at New York for the Month

Boding January 31, 1871. Total..... \$368,000 Total...... \$235,000 Total deposits—Payable in bars......\$288,000 Total deposits—Payable in coin.................297,000 Gold bars stamped \$330,273
Silver bars stamped 70,714
Transmitted to the United States Mint,
Philadelphia, for colnage 356,969

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

ASHES. - Receipts, 30 packages. The market was inactive and nominal, with sales in lots at \$6 75 a \$7 25 for pots an

88 50 a 89 25 for pearls.

COFFEE.—Rio was quiet but steady at previous prices, with sales of 255 bags, per Contest, on private terms. There was no demand for other descriptions, excepting for jobbing lots. We quote—Ordinary cargoes, 104c. a 104c. a 124c.; per lb., in bond; good, 114c. a 12c. a 12c.; land, good, a 15c.; land, good, good,

a S5c.

NAVAL STORKS.—The market for all descriptions ruled very strong, in sympathy with the feeding in Wilmington. Spirits turpentine advanced to 49c. for merchantable lots; 80 lets sold at 49c.; also 100 New York barrels at 49c. Rosins may be quoted at \$2.40 for strained, with a cargo sale of 8,000 barrels to arrive at that price. Other grades have sold in small lots at unchanged prices. Tar was firm at \$2.40 a \$2.50.

92 50.

The market was very quiet and the extreme figures of yesterday were hardly maintained. For crude in bulk 16c, was asked, with 15½c, bld. For reined the deman was moderate at 25½c, with asies of 750 bbts at that price. Case oil was held at 20½c, a 31½c. In Philadelphia prices were a trife easier, reined on spot ruing dull at 25½c. February delivaries were quiet at 25c.; 500 bbts sold on spot at 25%c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Gotton quiet but steady; middlings, 14 c.; net receipt New Orl.RANS, Jan. 31, 1871.

Cotton in fair demand at lower rates; middlings, 1848.

15c; net receipts, 2,833; gross, 4,135; sales, 10,500; stock
211,458.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Stormy Voyage of the Guerriere Liebou-The Behavior of the Ship is Heavy Weather-Sad Ending of a Christm Dinner-Affairs at the Brooklyn Yard. Letters received from the officers of the United

States frigate Guerriere, twenty-three guns, Captale

Thomas H. Stevens, give a judicrously dolered account of the uncomfortable, if not dangerous passage of the ship from New York to Lisbon. It seems to have been made in a succession of heavy gales that tried the qualities of the ship to the utmost. After the mishaps and delays experienced by the ship on the coast and in the bay of New York, the joyful cry of "Up anchor" was hailed by officers and men with general delight. The ship crossed the bar on Saturday, December 17, with a fair wind and pleasant weather, under steam and sail. Her course was at once shaped for Lisbon. The following day was Sunday, and as the weather was still fine and the sea comparatively smooth, Chaplain Dorrance held divine service, which was generally attended. The skip bowled off ten knots under sail alone; bu during the night the wind arose, causing a heavy sea, making it almost impossible for one to steep. On Monday, 19th, the wind increased to a gale from the southwest, and the ship was reduced to foresast and close reefed topsails. In one of the heavy gusta and close received topsaus. In one of the neavy gusting the jib was blown to shreds, and by afternoon, the gale and sea increasing, steam was got up and the ship put under fore stormsni, main trysal and mizzen stormsni and hove to with head to the sea. The ship labored and rolled fearfully whenever the wind or sea knocked her off into the trough. Everything was battened down, fore and aft, to guard against the heavy seas which threatened to board her, the only dusater dreaded at the time. The ship rolled and wallowed like an old beest, sending the table flying, with the wardroom dinner on, and carrying away a large new hamp, which mingled it fragments and oil with the debris of the dinner on the floor. During the migh washstands, books, chairs, furniture, glassware and all series of things got adrift and made an internal ctatter and crasting the whole night long. Ship never seemed to behave worse than did the Guerriero throughout the storm. The seams of the ship opened so much on the berth deck as to make it very uncomfortable for the men, in consequence of the quantities of water failing upon them. On the following morning the gale abated, but the soas were still heavy and threatening. The wire rigging, set up in cold weather, sinckened, and the masts began to work in a fearful manner. Fortunately, nothing was carried away, and the ship rode out the gale and the ship code the jib was blown to shreds, and by afternoon, the

started on her course again in safety. On the 241s the sine experienced a second gale, although not severe as the first, before which the Guerriere ran twelve to thirteen knots, rolling heavily.

On Christmas Day the weather was 100 bad to enable the officers and men to indulge in the traditional dinner, and it was postponed until the following day, when supreme efforts were made to get up a dinner worthy of the ship and occasion. The feterockery and silverware were displayed on the table, the remaining turkeys and poultry were cooked and arranged with garlands, and the feast promised to be a great success. All the objects were present, the Captain was a distinguished guest and everything went as merry as a marrange bell until a heavy luren of the ship occurred, and the table emptied its precious burden upon the wardroom floor, utterly crusning and minging in a confused mass crockery, vands, wine and glasses against the port bulkhead. It was a sorowful ending of the least, and nothing was left but to clear away the debris and count the cost, which was serious, as nearly all the crockery and lable furniture were destroyed. Captain Stevens gave a little entertainmeint in his cabin on the following day to the officers of the ship, and sweethearis and wives and the sentimens of the season drank in claret. After an eighteen day passage the Guerriere arrived safely in the harbor of Lisbon, where the frigate Brooklyn, when they are to proceed to the English Channel, North Sea and Baltio, It is numered that the guibal shawmit, the flust, will safe into the Mediterranean for a cruise until fairer weather, when they are to proceed to the English Channel, North Sea and Baltio, It is numered that the guibal shawmit, the guiss, which is to be made ready for sea by the 10th inst., will relieve the stoop-si-wir Narragansett, five guiss, which is to be made ready for sea by the 10th inst., will relieve the sloop-si-wir Narragansett, five guiss, which is to be made ready for sea by the 10th inst., will relieve the sloop-si-wir

STEAMSHIP SUBSIDIES.

The following memorial to Congress against the subsidy bills now before that body is being extensively signed by our citizens, and those who may wish to append their signatures to the document can do so by calling at the Shipowners' Association, No. 52 Pine street, or at the office of Charles H. Mar-

No. 52 Pine street, of at the office of Charles H. Marshall, No. 38 Builing silp:—

We, the undersigned merchants and shipowners of the port of New York, most caracally do protest against the passage by your knorable body of any and all subsidy bills, the specious presence of which is the revival of Americas commerce. L'each of the bills now before you is analyzed the utter seinthness, not to say fraud, of its propositions will be readily seen. If a few steamers were thus actually built at an enormous expense to the government-the great necessity of the public would not be supplied by this partiality built at the charles of the public would not be supplied by this partiality chart is a few of the public would not be supplied by this partiality of the public would not be supplied by this partiality of the public would not be supplied by this partiality of the public would not be supplied by this partiality of the public would not be supplied by this partiality of the public would not be supplied by this partiality of the public would not be supplied by the partiality of the public would not be supplied by the partiality of the public would not be supplied by the partiality of the public would not be supplied by the partiality of the public would not be supplied by this partiality of the public would not be supplied by the partiality of the public would not be supplied by the proposed the public would not be supplied by the proposed to the public would not be supplied by the proposed to the public would not be supplied by the proposed to the public would not be supplied by the proposed to the public would not be supplied by the public would not be supplied by the proposed to the public would not be supplied by the public would not

The Williamsburg Ferryboat Suicide-Sedu

tion and Desertion the Cause.

The body of the young woman who committed suicide on Monday evening by jumping into the East river, of a Division avenue (Williamsburg) ferryboat, was identified yesterday as that of Miss

Ratrina Sawkup, a talloress, occupying a room alone at No. '85 Ewen street, Williamsburg. On visiting her woom yesterday the following note was found addressed to a particular friend of hers:

Mrs. Kozwory-Everything in this room is yours. I am not in debt but \$2.60 to Mr. Stadmuller. Please pay that for me. Please tell my father that I died a natural death. Prayevery good person, for my poor soil.

Hey father's address, written in another sheet of payer, is as follows:—'Mathias Sawkup, Klatter, Bruemia." On another piece of paper the following was writ-

The cause which brought me to this step is from disappointment from him.

This probably alludes to a young man named wenzel Bucce, a warrant for whose arrest on a charge of seduction the unfortunate young woman selicited from Justice Eames about a month ago.